Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 1, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 8, 1841. { NUMBER 14.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times.

THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

☞ The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of 3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mipt. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GILBERT COLES, decd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed.

JENNINGS B. KERR, Admr.

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...F

DR. C. J. FNX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-F

CHARLOTTE

COACH AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE undersigned respectfully tenders his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in business in this place. He would at the same time make it known, that he still carries on a Shop at his old stand nearly opposite the Jail, and has on hand an assortment of Furniture in his line unsurpassed, for workmanship and style, by any similar establishment in the southern country. His manufactures consist, in part, of

Open and Close Family Carriages,

Barouches, Buggys, Sulkeys, Gigs,

and Carryalls,

Of all patterns, and at prices which cannot fail to suit those who wish to purchase. And as he uses none but materials of the very best quality, and has in his employ workmen of experience and known capacity, the undersigned will feel no hesitation in warranting his work, as to durability, if carefully used.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and at moderate charges.

Owing to the "pressure of the times," the undersigned now offers his manufactures at prices which, he hopes, will not fail to induce purchasers to give him a call. CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....F

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Giffo d

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

POSTSCRIPT

JOB PRINTING

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract with the printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the session. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe	. . . . .	$1
" 6 copies	do	5
" 12 do	do	10
" 25 do	do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix		50 cents.
" 6 copies of either	. . . .	$2 50
" 12 do do	. . . .	5 00
" 25 do do	. . . .	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

INFORMATION WANTED, of *Isaac Garner* of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four small children in August, 1839, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from Mr. *Isaac Pitts* of Jamestown, who engaged him in March, 1840, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of Guns or Rifles. Mr. *Pitts* on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail. In January last, young Mr. *Pitts* carries another load of Guns to South Carolina, and whilst there, he hears of *Garner* driving a stage about 100 miles below Columbia.

Said *Garner* is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complection, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, and inclined to be round shouldered. He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addicted to using profane language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning *Garner*, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confidential companion that he should return to her and their four helpless children.

Should it not be *Garner's* wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so depraved, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the cries of his children who are now suffering for bread.

CINDERELLA GARNER.

Raleigh, May 14th, 1841.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds

MISCELLANY.

JOHN RANDOLPH, OF ROANOKE.

From a volume of Sketches now preparing for the Press, by the author of Clinton Bradshaw, &c.

"Great wits to madness nearly are allied."

I remember some years since to have seen John Randolph in Baltimore. I had frequently read and heard descriptions of him, and one day, as I was standing in Market, now Baltimore-street, I remarked a tall, thin, unique looking being hurrying towards me with a quick impatient step, evidently much annoyed by a crowd of boys who were following close at his heels, not in the obstreperous mirth with which they would have followed a crazy or drunken man, or an organ grinder and his monkey, but in silent curious wonder with which they would have haunted a Chinese bedecked in full costume. I instantly knew the individual to be Randolph from the descriptions. I therefore advanced towards him, that I might make a full observation of his person without violating the rules of courtesy in stopping to gaze at him. As he approached, he occasionally turned towards the boys with an angry glance, but without saying any thing, and then hurried on as if to outstrip them, but it would not do. They followed close behind the orator, each one observing him so intently that he said nothing to his companions. Just before I met him he stopped Mr. C—, a cashier of one of the banks, said to be as odd a fish as John himself. I loitered into a store close by, and unnoticed, remarked the Roanoke orator for a considerable time, and really he was the strangest looking being I ever beheld.

His long thin legs, about as thick as a strong walking cane, and of much such a shape, were encased in a pair of tight small clothes, so tight that they seemed part and parcel of the limbs of the wearer. Handsome white stockings were fastened with great tidiness at the knees by a small gold buckle, and over them, coming about half way up the calf, were a pair of what, I believe, are called hose, coarse and country knit. He wore shoes.—They were old-fashioned, and fastened also with buckles; huge ones. He trod like an Indian without turning his toes out, but planking them down straight ahead. It was the fashion in those days to wear a fan-tailed coat with a small collar, and buttons far apart behind and few on the breast. Mr. Randolph's were the reverse of this, and, instead of his coat being fan-tailed, was what, be believe, the knights of the needle call swallow-tailed; the collar was immensely large, the buttons were in kissing proximity, and they sat together as close on the breast of the garment as the feasters at a crowded public festival. His waist was remarkably slender; so slender that, as he stood with his arms a kimbo, he could easily as I thought, with his long bony fingers have spanned it. Around his coat, which was very tight, was held together by one button, and, in consequence, an inch or more of tape, to which it was attached, was perceptible where it was pulled through the cloth. About his neck he wore a large white cravat, in which his chin was occasionally buried as he moved his head in conversation: no shirt collar was perceptible; every other person seemed to pride himself upon the size of his, as they were then worn large. Mr. Randolph's complexion was precisely that of a mummy, withered, saffron, dry and bloodless: you could not have placed a pin's point on his face where you would not have touched a wrinkle. His lips were thin, compressed and colorless; the chin, beardless as a boy's, was broad for the size of his face, which was small; his nose was straight, with nothing remarkable in it, except perhaps it was too short. He wore a fur cap which he took off, standing a few moments uncovered. I observed that his head was quite small, a characteristic which is said to have marked many men of talent, Byron and Chief Justice Marshall, for instance. Judge Burnet, of Cincinnati, who has been alike distinguished at the bar, on the bench, and in the United States Senate, and whom I have heard no less a judge and possessor of talent than Mr. Hammond of the Gazette, say, was the clearest and most impressive speaker he ever heard, has also a very small head. Mr. Randolph's hair was very fine; fine as an infant's, and thin. It was very long, and was parted with great care on the top of his head, and was tied behind with a bit of black ribband about three inches from his neck; the whole of it formed a queue not thicker than the little finger of a delicate girl. His forehead was low with no bumpology about it; but his eye, though sunken, was most brilliant and startling in its glance. It was not an eye of profound, but of impulsive and passionate thought, with an expression at times such as physicians describe to be that of insanity, but an insanity, which seemed to quicken, not destroy, intellectual acuteness. I never beheld an eye that struck me more. It possessed a species of fascination, such as would make you wonder over the character of its possessor, without finding any clew in your wonderment to discover it, except that he was passionate, wayward and fearless. He lifted his long bony finger impressively as he conversed, and gesticulated with it in a peculiar manner. His whole appearance struck me, and I could scarcely imagine, how, with his great command of language, so appropriate and full, so brilliant and classical, joined to the vast information that his discursive oratory enabled him to exhibit in its fullest extent, from the storehouse of which the vividness of his imagination was always pointing out a happy analogy, or bitter sarcasm, that startled them, more from the fact that his hearers did not perceive it until the look, tone and finger brought it down with the suddenness of lightning, and with its effects, upon the head of his adversary; taking all this into consideration, I could easily imagine how, when almost a boy, he won so much fame, and preserved it so long and with so vast an influence, notwithstanding the eccentricity and inconsistency of his life, public and private.

By the bye, the sudden unexpected, and aphoristical way in which Randolph often expressed his sentiments had much to do with his oratorical success. He would, like Dean swift, make a remark, seemingly a compliment, and explain it into a sarcasm, or he would utter an apparent sarcasm, and turn it into a compliment. Many speakers, when they have said a thing, hurry on to a full explanation, but Randolph would leave the sting in the wound, and proceed with his speech, leaving the hearer for some time puzzling in doubt as to what he meant, and when it pleased him, in the coolest manner in the world he explained his meaning, not a little delighted if he discovered that his audience were wondering the while upon whom the blow would descend, or what principle the remark would be brought to illustrate. A little anecdote which I heard a member of Congress from Kentucky tell of him, shows this characteristic. The Congressman, on his first visit to Washington, (he had just been elected,) was desirous of course of seeing the lions. Randolph, though not a member of either house, was there, and had himself daily borne into the Senate or House by his faithful Juba, to listen to the debates. Everybody, noted, or unnoted, were calling on the eccentric orator, and the member from Kentucky determined to do likewise, and gratify his curiosity. A friend, General ——, promised to present him, saying though, "You must be prepared for an odd reception, for, if Randolph is in a bad humor, he will do or say any thing; if he is in a good humor, you will see a most finished gentleman." They called. Mr. Randolph was stretched out on a sofa. "He seemed," said the member, "a skeleton, endowed with those flashing eyes which ghost stories give to the re-animated body when sent upon some earthly mission."

The Congressman was presented by his friend, the General, as a Member of Congress from Kentucky. "Ah, from Kentucky, sir," exclaimed Randolph, in his shrill voice, as he rose to receive him, "from Kentucky, sir; well, sir, I consider your State the Botany Bay of Virginia." The Kentuckian thought that the next remark would be a quotation from Barrington's Botany Bay epilogue, applied by Randolph to the Virginia settlers of Kentucky,

"True patriots we, for be it understood,
We left our country for our country's good."

but Randolph, after a pause continued: "I do not make this remark, sir, in application to the morals or mode of settlement of Kentucky. No, sir, I mean to say that it is my opinion, sir, that the time approaches when Botany Bay will in all respects surpass England, and I fear it will soon be so with regard to your State and mine."

I cite this little anecdote not for any peculiar pith that it possesses, but in illustration of his character and in proof of the remark above made.

If Mr. Randolph had lived in ancient times, Plutarch, with all his powers in tracing the analogies of character, would have looked in vain for his parallel. And a modern biographer, with all ancient and all modern times before him, will find the effort fruitless that seeks his fellow. At first, the reader might think of Diogenes as furnishing some resemblance to him, and that all that Randolph wanted was a tub; but not so if another Alexander had asked him what he would have that imperial power could bestow—the answer never would have been to stand out of his sunlight. No, Randolph, if he got no higher emolument and honor, would immediately have requested to be sent on a foreign mission; that over, if Alexander had nothing more to give, and was so situated as not to be feared, who does not believe that the ex-minister would turn tail on him.

The fact is that Randolph was excessively ambitious, a cormorant alike for praise and plunder; and though his patriotism could point out the disinterested course to others, his love of money would not let him keep the track himself—at least in his latter years, when Mammon, the old man's God, beset him, and he turned an idolator to that for which he had so often expressed his detestation that his countrymen believed him. His mission to Russia broke the charm that the prevailing opinion of his disinterestedness cast about him, and his influence in his own native State was falling fast beneath the appointment and outfit and salary that had disenchanted it when he died; and now old Virginia will forget and forgive these consistencies of one of her greatest sons to do reverence to his memory.

Randolph's republicanism was never heart-felt; he was at heart an aristocrat. He should have been born in England a noble—there he would stubbornly have resisted the encroachments of all below him upon his own prerogatives, station, dignity, and quality; and he would have done his best to have brought the prerogatives, station, dignity, and quality of all above him a little below his level, or at least upon an equlity with his. Randolph would have lifted Wilkes up to be a thorn in the side of a king whom he did not like, and overthrow his ministers; had he been himself a minister, his loyalty would then have pronounced Wilkes an unprincipled demagogue. Wilkes, we know, when he got office, said he could prove to his majesty that he, himself, had never been a Wilkeite. Randolph was intensely selfish, and his early success as a politician and orator impressed him with an exaggerated opinion of his own importance, at an age when such opinions are easily made and not easily eradicated. In the case of Randolph, this overweaning self estimation grew monstrous. "Big man me, John," and the bigness or littleness of others' services were valued and proclaimed just in proportion as they elevated or depressed the interests and personal dignity of the orator of Roanoke. And often when his interest had nothing to do with the question presented to him, his caprice would sway his judgment, for his personal resentments led him far away from every consideration save that of how he could best wound his adversary.

His blow wanted neither vigor nor venom; his weapons were poisoned with such consummate skill, and he so well knew the vulnerable point of every character, that often when the wound by an observer who knew nothing of his opponent was deemed slight, it was rankling in the heart. Randolph was well acquainted with the private history of the eminent men of his time, the peccadillocs, frailties, indiscretions, weaknesses, vanities and vices of them all. He used his tongue as a jockey would his whip; he hit the sore place till the blood came, and there was no crack, or flourish, or noise, or bluster in doing it. It was done with a celerity and dexterity which showed the practised hand, and its unexpectedness as well as its severity often dumfounded the victim so completely that he had not one word to say, but writhed in silence.

I remember hearing two anecdotes of Randolph, which strikingly type his character. One exhibits

and the other his wit. I do not vouch for their accuracy, but I give them as I have frequently heard them, as perhaps has the reader.

Once when Randolph was in the city of B———, he was in the daily habit of frequenting the bookstore of one of the largest booksellers in the place. He made some purchases from him, and was very curious in looking over his books, &c. In the course of Randolph's visits he became very familiar with Mr. ———, the bookseller, and they held long chats together; the orator of Roanoke showing off with great courtesy.—Mr. ——— was quite a pompous man, and rather vain of his acquaintance with the lions who used to stop in his shop. Subsequently, being in Washington with a friend, he espied Randolph advancing towards him, and told his friend that he would introduce him to the "great man." His friend, however, knowing the waywardness of Randolph, declined.—"Well," said Mr. ———, "I am sorry you will not be introduced—I'll go up and give him a shake of the hand at any rate." Up he walked, with outstretched hand, to salute the cynic. The aristocrat Republican (by the bye, how often your thoroughgoing Republican is a full blooded aristocrat in his private relations,) immediately threw his hands behind him, as if he could not "dull his palm" in that way, and gazed searchingly into the face of the astonished bookseller. "Oh, oh!" said he, as if recollecting himself, "you are Mr. B ——, from Baltimore?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "A bookseller?" "Yes, sir," again. "Ah! I bought some books from you?" "Yes, sir, you did." "Did I forget to pay you for them?" "No sir, you did not." "Good morning, sir," said the orator, lifting his cap with offended dignity, passing on. This anecdote does not show either Randolph's goodness of head or heart, but it shows his character.

The other anecdote is as follows: The Hon. Peter ——, who was a watchmaker, and who had represented B—— county for many years in Congress, once made a motion to amend a resolution offered by Randolph, on the subject of military claims. Mr. Randolph rose up after the amendment had been offered, and drawing his watch from his fob, asked Honorable Peter what o'clock it was. He told him. "Sir," replied the orator, "you can mend my watch, but not my motions.—You understand *tictics*, sir, but not tactics!"

That, too, was a fine retort, when, after he had been speaking, several members rose in succession and attacked him. "Sir," said he to the Speaker, "I am in the condition of old Lear—

> 'The little dogs and all,
> Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart,
> See—they bark at me.'"

All accounts agree in praising the oratorical powers of Randolph. His manner was generally slow and impressive, his voice squeaking but clear and distinct, and, as far as it could be heard, what he said was clearly understood. His gesture was chiefly with his long and skeleton-like fiinger. The impressiveness with which he used it has been remarked by all who have heard him. When he was sarcastic, amidst a thousand it would say, stronger than language, to the individual whom he meant, "Thou art the man." In his choice of language he was very fastidious, making sometimes a considerable pause to select a word. His reading was extensive, and in every departement of knowledge, romances, tales, poems, plays, voyages, travels, history, biography, philosphy—all arrested his attention, and each had detained him long enough to render him familiar with the best works of the kind. His mind was naturally erratic, and his desultory reading, as he never devoted himself to profession, and dipped a little into all, increased his natural and mental waywardness. He seldom reasoned, and when he did, it was with an effort that was painful, and which cost him more trouble than it was worth. He said himself, in one of his speeches in the Senate of the United States, "that he had a defect whether of education or nature, was immaterial, perhaps proceeding from both—a defect which had disabled him, from his first entrance into public life to the present hour, from making what is called a *regular speech*." The defect was doubtless both from education and nature; education might have, in some measure, corrected the tendencies of his nature, but there was perhaps an idiosyncrasy in the constitution of the man which compelled him to be meteoric and erratic in mind, as well as temper. He said that "ridicule was the keenest weapon in the whole parliamentary armory," and he lerned all the tricks of fence with it, and never played with foils. He seemed to have had more admiration for the oratory of Chatham than that of any other individual, if we may judge from the manner in which that great man is mentioned in his speeches. They were certainly unlike in character, very unlike. Chatham having had bad health, and it being well known that he went to Parliament and made his best efforts when almost sinking from sickness, Randolph might have felt that, as he had done the same thing, their characters were assimilated. Chatham was seized with a fainting fit when making his last speech, and died a short time afterwards. And probably it is not idle speculation to say that Randolph, with a morbid or perhaps insane admiration of his character, wished to sink as Chatham did, in the legislative hall, and be borne thence to die.

However, there was enough in the character of Chatham to win the admiration of any one who loved eloquence, without seeking in adventitious circumstances a motive for his admiration; and Randolph appreciated such talents as his too highly not to have admired them under all circumstances, but his reverence was doubtless increased from the resemblance which he saw in their bodily conditions, and which, he was very willing to believe, extended to their minds. Chatham was bold, vehement, resistless, not often witty, but eminently successful when he attempted it; invective was his forte. In some of these points, Randolph resembled him; but then Chatham's eloquence was but a means to gain his ends; his judgment was intuitive, his sagacity unrivalled, and he bore down all opposition by his fearless energies, and he compelled his enemies to admit that he was a public benefactor in the very breath in which they expressed their personal dislike. Chatham kept his ends steadily in view, and never wavered in his efforts to gain them. Not so with Randolph. He reminds us of the urchin in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," who always used his fairy gifts with a spirit of deviltry, to provoke, to annoy, and to injure, no matter whom he wounded or when or where. Randolph did not want personal dignity, but he wanted the dignity, which arises from conduct, a want which no brilliancy of talent can supply. On the contrary, the splendor of high talents but serve to make such inconsistency the more apparent. He was an intellectual meteor, whose course no one could predict; but, be it where it might, all were certain that it would blaze, and wither, and destroy.

As a statesman, it is believed that he never originated a single measure, though his influence often destroyed the measure of others. Some one observes "that the hand which is not able to build a hovel may destroy a palace," and he seemed to have had a good deal of the ambition of him who fired the Ephesian dome. As a scholar, he left nothing behind him, though his wit was various, and his acquirements profound. He seems not to have written a common communication for a newspaper, without great labor and fastidious correction. I have been informed by a compositor who set a part of his speech on "retrenchment," which he dedicated to his constituents, that his emendations were endless. I have a part of the MS. of this speech before me; it is written with a trembling hand, but great attention to the punctuation with a delicate stroke of the pen. It was as an orator, he shone; and as an orator, his power of chaining the attention of his audience has been perhaps, never surpassed. In an assembly where Demosthenes, Cicero, Chatham, Mirabeau, or Henry spoke, Randolph's eloquence would have been listened to with profound interest, and his opposition would have been feared. As an orator he felt his power; he knew that in eloquence he wielded a magic wand, and he was not only fearless of opposition, but he courted it; for whom of his contemporaries has equalled him in the power of carrying on successfuly the partisan warfare of desultory debate—the cut and thirst—the steady aim?—who could wield like him the tomahawk, and who of them possessed his dexterity in scalping a foe? His trophies are numberless, and he wore them with the pride of his progenitors, for there was truly a good deal of Indian blood in his veins. It is said that Randolph first signalized himself by making a stump speech in Virginia, in opposition to Patrick Henry; scarcely any one knew him when he rose to reply to Henry, and so strong was Henry's conviction of his powers, that he spoke of them in the highest terms, and prophesied his future eminence. Randolph gloriously said to Henry, that "he was Shakspeare and Garrick combined."

Randolph's character and conduct forcibly impress upon us the power of eloquence in a republic. How many twists, and turns, and tergiversations, and obliquities were there in his course; yet how much influence he possessed, particularly in Virginia! How much he was feared, courted, admired, shunned, hated, and all because he wielded the weapon that "rules the fierce democracy!" How many men far his superiors in practical usefulness, lived unhonored and without influence, and died unsung because they had not eloquence. Eloquence is superior to all other gifts, even to the dazzling fascinations of the warrior; for it rules alike in war and peace, and it wins all by its spell. Randolph was the very personification of inconsistency. Behold him talking of the "splendid misery" of office-holders; "what did he want with office; a cup of cold water was better in his condition; the sword of Damocles was suspended over him by a single hair," &c. &c. when lo! he goes to the frigid north; for what? For health? No, for an outfit and salary! and dies childless, worth, it is said, nearly a million!

Randolph's oratory reminds us forcibly of Don Juan; and if Byron had written nothing but Don Juan, Randolph might have been called the Byron of orators. He had all the wit, eccentricity, malice, and flightiness of that work—its touches that strike the heart, and sarcasms that scorn, the next moment, the tear that had started.

In a dying state Randolph went to Washington during the last session of Congress, and, although not a member, he had himself daily borne to the hall of legislation to witness the debate. He returned home to his constituents, and was elected to Congress, and started on a tour to Europe, if possible to regain his health; he said "it was the last throw of the die."

He expired in Philadelphia, where he had first appeared in the councils of the nation, in the sixty-first year of his age, leaving a reputation behind him for the classic wit and splendid eloquence which few of his contemporaries may hope to equal; and a character which his biographer may deem himself fortunate if he can explain it to have been compatible with either the duties of social life, the sacredness of friendship, or the requirements of patriotism, unless he offer as an apology partial derangement. In the letter in which the deceased acknowledged that he had made a misstatement with regard to the character of Mr. Lowndes, on the tariff, he assigned, as a reason for the error, the disordered state of his mind, arising from the exciting medicine which he was compelled to take to sustain life.

I have, perhaps, expressed myself harshly—inconsistent with that charitable feeling which all should possess who are "treading upon ashes under which the fire is not yet extinguished." If so to express our conscientious opinions is sometimes to do wrong,

> "Why draw his frailties from their dread abode?"

For who can tell, in the close alliance between reason and madness, which were so strongly mixed up in his character, how much his actions and words partook of one or the other; where they alternated, or where they predominated, or where they mingled their influence—not in the embrace of love, but in the strife of mastery—oh! how much he may have struggled wite his mental aberotions and wanderings, and felt that they were errors, and yet struggled in vain. His spirit, like the great eye of the Universe, may have known that clouds and storms beset it, and have felt that it was contending with disease and the film of coming death, yet hoped at last to beam forth in its brightness.

> "The day drags on, though storms keep out the sun,
> And thus the heart will break, and brokenly live on."

And so it is with the mind, and Randolph's "brokenly lived on" till the raven shadown of the night of death gathered over him, and gave him to the dark beyond. T.

SPECIAL COURT.

Edmund Martin, charged with the murder of William May, and Thomas Waddill, charged as accessory, of all Anson county, were brought before his honor Judge Dick at the courthouse in this place, on last Wednesday, on a writ previously granted by Judge D.; for the pupose of inquiring whether the privilege of bail should be allowed the accused.—No counsel appeared in behalf of the State.—Mr. Giles, of Salisbury, and Mr. Little, of Anson, appeared for the accused. After a patient investigation of the facts of the case, as set forth in the deposition of one witness who was absent, together with the testimony of several who were in attendance under subpœna, and on the argument of counsel, Waddill was admitted to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, his security to be bound in the like sum; but Martin was remanded to prison to await his trial at the next Superior Court for Anson county. The homicide was committed near an election ground, on the evening of the 13th of May, where Martin shot May with a pistol in the presence of a number of persons. It is not proper that we should attempt a recital of the evidence. We understood this shocking affair had produced great excitement in Anson.

We learn from the Fayettville Observer, that a homicide was also perpetrated in Anson on the 1st ult., where a Mr. Mattocks was killed by a man named Holdea, who was arrested and is now confined in the jail at Wadesboro'.—*Greensboro' Patriot of 1st instant.*

A Profitable Prison.—It is stated that there are two hundred and five persons at present confined in the Connecticut State Prison, and their labors for the past year have yielded a clear profit of $3000 to the State.—*Ib.*

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

THE MEETING.

Charleston has Spoken.

Well may Mr. Calhoun exclaim as he did, if ever a Representative had cause to be true to his constituents, he was that representative, and our people those constituents, and well may they have responded, if ever a people had cause to be proud of a Representative, we are that people! What a glorious burst from the old true Carolinian heart of Charleston; that which gushed overwhelming and sparkling to welcome him on Thursday night!—It seemed as if the whole population of our City had rolled itself together to the new Theatre, which was thronged from the back of the stage to the roof—every tier of boxes, the pit, the lobbies, the windows, the doors, all crowded, and hundreds going away unable to obtain on entrance: and what cheers were those that rung to receive him, and accord "WELL DONE for the past, and GOD SPEED for the future." Never saw we a nobler gathering—a more exhilerating spectacles. The Whigs by there movement on Saturday had rashly trobled the waters, the fountains of the mighty deep of public sentiment were broken up, as we looked over the sea of heads, their rapt souls speaking in their eyes, that heaved in the body of the edifice, and rose wave after wave from tier to tier, like exulting billows sweeping in towards our trusted patriot, we envied him the proud moment.

> "'Twas worth ten years of common life,
> One glance at that array."

Charleston has spoken—and the feeble effort of the Whigs here is crushed—forever. Let the union change as it may, there is a fixed majority of republicanism in the Palmetto State, which is unshaken as the basis of her mountains—unmovenble as the solid earth of her soil. Let our friends in every district respond—and let the one voice of Carolina be heard!

The official account of our meeting, will be furnished us for publication in Monday's paper—in the meantime we need only say that it was such as to gratify the proudest feelings of every Carolinian, the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of our citizens that we ever saw or heard of in Charleston. The first and second tier of the elegant New Theatre showed a galaxy of beauty, surpassing any that ever graced it before—and besides, it seemed as if all our citizens were there, and that the country had rushed into town.

The Hon. Henry Deas, presided with that promptness and dignity, charateristic of him as a presiding office—and opened the meeting in a brief address, pervaded by that glow of enthusiasm which carrying the feelings of youth into old age, shows that the heart cannot die.

After the Address and Resolutions had been read and adopted with acclamation, Mr. Calhoun was called for and as no man but he in the Union can be recieved by a Charleston audience, in a brief and lucid exposition of the grounds of opposition to the, now avowed policy of the dominant party in the Union, he carried conviction to the minds of his—hearers—and left none to doubt *his* position upon every question involving our constitutional rights. Unlike those who addressed the Whigs on Saturday—he avoided all personal allusion—all approach to it—he scorned to pick up and throw back—he did not feel—the evenomed darts which the "puny whipsters" had hurld at him. It was evident that they had passed him as the idle wind.

Messrs. Butt, Seabrook, and several other gentlemen were called for and addressed the assembled Democracy. The most perfect order prevailed throughout the proceedings—uninterrupted, except by the thunders of approbation as some truth or or cherished sentiment was uttered and, none were more cherished than those of pride that small as Carolina is—and as that congenial pair, Messrs. Legare and Preston taunted her with being—her heart is big—that she is proud to be isolated by refusing to follow a multitude to evil, that having nailed Palmetto standard to the shatterest mast of the Constitution—when the cry is that the waters of Federalism are rising, and that the ship boarded by pirates and scuttled by traitars is sinking—she is ready to go down with it—and let the rats desert the sinking ship, we are with it '*sink* or *swim*'—never having purposed to embark only.

> On the smooth surface of a summer sea
> But to desert the ship and seek the shore
> When the wave rise and the tempests roar!

That though the flying rack of politicians of "circumstances" is streaming across the sky pioneering the blast of unsurpation, our flag will not take that direction, but

> Streams like thunder cloud *against* the wind.

What a noble source of pride and gladness to John C. Calhoun to be sent to the Senate of the Union the sole bearer of that flag—to feel himself backed by such people—to feel as he felt on this occasion the beating of the heavy heart of Carolina, to know that he lives in that heart, and that it is world enough for the proudest ambition.

On yesterday Mr. Calhoun left here for Washington in the Wilmington Boat, and a number of our citizens assembled upon the wharf and gave him a farewell cheer; but the highest points had been gained nothing could go beyond the glorious reception which our meeting gave him.

We are gratified that the party improved the occasion to organize for work, and rashly dared as they have been prepared to make their strength felt in the approaching bye-election for the State Legislature.—*Ib.*

"A WHIG BY IMMERSION."

A gentleman who was at Orange court last week mentions the trial of a certain indictment as having afforded a good deal of amusement to the bystanders. These are the "material points:" Two men were "*raigned up*" for an affray which grew out of a political discussion;—the one a "Democrat," a large strong man; the other a "Whig," comparatively thin and diminutive in size. They were travelling along the road together, engaged in a zealous argument on the merits and defects of their respective parties, which resulted, as is frequently the case, in nothing better than a loss of temper on both sides. The big Democrat having exhausted his logic in vain, indicated to his thin opponent that if he did not straightway give over, and renounce the whig faith, he should proceed to duck him in a mill-race which they were approaching. Notwithstanding the terrors of a cold bath, the little Whig obstinately refused to recant. Having reached the canal, the Democrat, without a farther waste of rhetoric, seized the heretic and thrust him under the water. On arising, the *duckor* triumphantly catechised the *duckee* concerning his political faith; but the dogged reply of the latter implied that iota of his whiggery had not been washed out by the operation. A second dipping was performed, with no better success. The zealous apostle of "Democracy" thrust him under a third time, and tauntingly cried as he arose "*Now* are you a *whig*?"—The indomitable little man said he was!—"Well," said the baffled Democrat, "you are now a *whig by immersion*, and I might as well let you go."

The court fined them a quarter of a dollar a-piece.
Greensboro' Patriot.

The Louisville Gazette of the 23d May states, that the "great forger" who swindled the Bank of Kentucky, Layfayette Bank, and sundry brokers out of immense sums, has been captured at St. Louis.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, June 8, 1841.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, March 30, 1841. te

☞ As much as we dislike apologies, we are compelled to make one to a portion of our subscribers, who were not furnished with last week's *Jeffersonian*. After the inside form was worked off, the type distributed, and the mails come to be made up, it was found that our edition lacked nearly one hundred and fifty copies of being sufficient to supply our subscribers. The error was a most unfortunate one and deeply regretted by us;—the blame, however, cannot attach to our office, but to our *paper makers;* and is explained thus: We put down a certain number of *quires* every week, supposing each to contain *twenty-four* sheets;—but on discovering the error of last week, we examined the last lot of paper we purchased, and find that about *one half* of the quires contain *less* than the requisite quantity of sheets—some only *twelve*, but generally about *eighteen* and *nineteen*. We can hardly believe that the gentlemen of whom we purchased the paper would *intentionally* practice such an outrageous piece of swindling; but it is somewhat remarkable, that while about one half of the quires contain *less* than the requisite number of sheets, *none* were found to contain *more!*

We shall be careful that such an error does not again occur;—and those of our subscribers who did not get a copy of our thirteenth number, shall have it made up to them hereafter.

We recently published an account of a most extraordinary case of the resuscitation of a convict (*White*) who was hanged at Louisville, Ky., last month. We should have stated at the time, that we copied the account merely as a piece of extraordinary *humbug*, and not that we placed the least confidence in its truth. It seems that it was a *hoax* perpetrated by the Editor of the Louisville Gazette. The galvanic battery was applied to the corpse of *White*, but producing no other effect than a slight moving of the arms and muscles of the body.

John Randolph.—In the absence of other interesting matter, we have transferred to our columns this week, a portrait, vividly drawn by an able writer, of the late distinguished orator of Roanoke.—The portrait is drawn to the life, though some readers may esteem the writer "more just than generous" in his pourtrayings of the eccentricities of the distinguished original.

Great Meeting in Charleston.—The reader is referred to an article in another column, from the Charleston Mercury, giving a most glowing account of the enthusiastic reception given to Mr. *Calhoun* on his recent passage through that city on his way to Washington. How cheering and how grateful to the feelings of that distinguisled statesman must have been this spontaneous outpouring of the approving confidence and continued attachment of so large a portion of his constituents. How far he is elevated above the time-serving traitor, *Preston*. Mr. Calhoun is a host within himself, but doubly so, when cheered on and enthusiastically sustained by the almost undivided voice of the glorious Palmetto State.

On the reception of the news of the death of Gen. Harrison, the Americans in London held a public meeting over which our Minister, Mr. *Stephenson*, presided, and adopted Resolutions expressive of their deep regret at the nation's loss of her Chief Magistrate.

Out at last!—At a recent public meeting of the Federal party in Charleston, S. C., Mr. *Wm. C. Preston* came out openly for a National Bank, Distribution, and all the prominent measures of the Webster dynasty. Will the gallant South Carolinians longer suffer themselves to be misrepresented by this purse-proud profligate?

The case of *McLeod*, the British felon, has been disposed of for the present. The following is the decision of the Court:

"*The People vs. Alexander McLeod.*—The defendant, who stands charged by indictment with the crime of murder, having been brought into Court by the Sheriff of the county of Niagara, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion having been made for his discharge, and it being improbable that the Court will be able to render its judgment in the premises at the present term, it is therfore *ordered*, that the defendant be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the City and County of New York until the further order of the Court. When the transfer has been made, the Sheriff of Niagara will be no longer chargeable with the custody of the defendant."

It is stated in the New York Times, that the Sheriff of that city had refused to take chargo of *McLeod*, and that he was therefore still in custody of the Sheriff of Niagara County.—Doubtful. In case of such a refusal he would more likely be sufficiently punished by the infliction of a fine.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the exclusion of almost every thing else, we lay before our readers to-day the Message of Mr. TYLER to the Extra Session of Congress, which assembled on the 31st ultimo. We received the Message yesterday morning, and the hurry of getting it in type for our paper to-day has prevented us from giving it such a perusal as to justify any comments as to its merits or demerits—even had we room. From a hurrid glance at it, however, we are inclined to regard the Message as non-committal, recommending nothing, and that its author is prepared to sanction *any thing* that *Congress* may do. We shall notice it more fully in our next. It has *one* merit, however—*brevity.*

Organization of Congress—On the 31st *ultimo*, both Houses of Congress assembled at Washington, in obedience to the Proclamation of the President. In the Senate, the Hon. *Samuel L. Southard*, President *pro. tem.*, took the chair, and organized the body.

In the House, the Hon. *John White* of Kentucky was elected Speaker on the 1st ballot—for *White* (Fed.) 121; *John W. Jones* of Va. (Dem.) 84; scattering 16. *Matthew St. Clair Clarke* was elected Clerk of the House on the 4th balloting.—His opponents were Mr. *Garland*, Clerk of the last Congress, *F. O. J. Smith* of Maine, and *Richard C. Mason* of Va. On the two first ballotings, the Democrats voted for *Garland*, but on the two last, they changed their votes for Clarke.

In the Senate 5,000, and in the House 10,000 extra copies of the President's Message and the accompanying documents were ordered to be printed, which, with a few other motions for the more fully organizing the House for business, comprise the proceedings of the two first days.

Alabama.—The Democratic Ticket for Congress in Alabama has seceeded by a large majority.

Gen. *Thomas Glasscock*, formerly a distinguished member of Congress from Georgia, died recently at his residence in Decatur, Dekalb co., in that State, from injuries received by a fall from a horse.

"*Awful Revenge!*"—A paragraph with this caption is going the rounds of the papers, stating, that Mr. Eli Abbott, late Mayor of Columbus, Missp, had been killed in his bed—his head severed from his body. A paper published near Columbus, says its all *humbug*;—Mr. Abbott is *not* dead, but living in good health at Columbus.

During the "hard cider" campaign of 1840, numerous banners were to be seen in the Federal processions at the North with this inscriptions:—"*Tip—Tyler—Tariff.*" Well, we have had *Tip*—we've got *Tyler*, and the next of course is the *Tariff!*

Mitchell, the forger, ex-congressman and late Whig leader, has retained as his counsel, David Graham and John B. La Forger, Esqrs. He was brought before the court of sessions yesterday, but was remanded; a question of law being raised.

It is believed that the trial will not be unreasonably protracted. There are said to be "reasons of state" for it. It has been mentioned in the same connection, that the most prominent candidates for the presidency of the new national bank which the federalists are now urging upon the country, are Nicholas Biddle, Charles F. Mitchell (familiarly, in Whig parlance, "Charley, the miller's boy") and the "great unknown" forger, who is yet to be discovered. If the latter be found in time, it is believed he will bear off the palm.

Albany Aargus, May 21.

Awful Shipwreck!—148 *lives lost!!*

The brig Minstrel, from Limerick, bound to Quebec, with emigrants, was recently wrecked on Red Inland Reef, and all on board, except eight persons who escaped in the gig, perished in the waves—being 148 persons who sunk into a watery grave!

The President—still a gleam of hope.

A letter from Montreal, states that Capt. Dunn, at Quebec, from England, saw about the 24th April, the steam ship President standing for the Azores.

The Journal of Commerce says—The Presbyterian General Assembly have indefinitely postponed the subject of Slavery, and ordered the papers relating to it, to be returned to the persons who presented them.

It is stated, that by the line now being run between the United States and Texas, seventeen townships in the Red River district, Lousiana, will be sliced off and added to the new republic.

Masonic Notice.

THE Brethren of PHALANX LODGE No. 31, will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, in this place on the 24th instant. An oration will be delivered by a Brother selected for the purpose.

Visiting Brethren from neighboring Lodges are particularly invited to attend, as well as all other Masons in proper standing, and join in the procession.

F. M. ROSS, Secretary.

Charlotte, June 8, 1841. 14...2w

Caution!

I HEREBY caution all persons against trading for a note of hand, given by myself to George Duckworth, for *sixty-six dollars* and probably some cents. Said note is dated the 29th of March, 1841, and made payable six months after date, and as the consideration for which it was given has proved to be fraudulent, I do not intend to pay it.

EDWIN POTTS.

Mecklenburg Co., June 8, 1841. 14...3w

LOST!—At a public meeting at Labatt's Cross Roads in October last, a hickory WALKING STICK, silver mounted, with the initials "J. H." on the head. The person who has said stick will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it with Mr. Braley Oates in Charlotte.

June 8, 1841. 14...3w

$25 Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living near Lancaster Courthouse, South Carolina, on the 4th ultimo, a bright mulatto boy, named WILEY, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, stoutly built, broad spoken, straight hair, and fond of spirits. Said boy will probably have a free pass, and is doubtless making his way to the West. He had an umbrella with him when he left. I will give the above Reward for his delivery to me, or if confined in any Jail so that I can get him.

JAMES R. COUSER.

June 8, 1841. 14...

President's Message.

At 12 o'clock on the 1st instant, the following Message from the President was delivered to the two Houses of Congress by his Private Secretary, ROBERT TYLER, Esq.:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

You have been assembled in your respective halls of legislation under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen who was so lately called by the direct suffrages of the people to the discharge of the important functions of their chief executive office. Upon the expiration of a single month from the day of his installation, he has paid the great debt of nature, leaving behind him a name associated with the recollection of numerous benefits conferred upon the country during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereavement are connected other considerations which will not escape the attention of Congress. The preparations necessary for his removal to the seat of Government in view of a residence of four years must have devolved upon the late President heavy expenditures, which, if permitted to burden the limited resources of his private fortune, may tend seriously to the embarrassment of his surviving family; and it is therefore respectfully submitted to Congress whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative interposition. By the provisions of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected have devolved upon me; and in the disposition of the representatives of the States and of the People will be found to a great extent a solution of the problem to which our institutions are for the first time subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I did not feel that it would be becoming in me to disturb what had been ordered by my lamented predecessor. Whatever, therefore, may have been my opinion, originally, as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a day from that of its late adjournment, I found a new and a controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of the late President, in the novelty of the situation in which I was so unexpectedly placed. My first wish, under such circumstances, would have been to have called to my aid, in the administration of public affairs, the combined wisdom of the two Houses of Congress, in order to take their counsel and advice as to the best mode of extricating the Government and the country from the embarrassments weighing heavily on both. I am, then, most happy in finding myself, so soon after my accession to the Presidency, surrounded by the immediate representatives of the States and people.

No important changes having taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress, it is not deemed necessary on this occasion to go into a detailed statement in regard to them. I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace.

The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been duly exchanged between the two Governments. This Government has not been inattentive to the interests of those of our citizens who have claims on the Government of Spain, founded on express treaty stipulations; and a hope is indulged that the representations which have been made to that Government on this subject, may lead, ere long, to beneficial results.

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty accredited to this Government, on the subject of Alexander McLeod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state that Alexander McLeod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New York on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of that court has not as yet been pronounced.

The Secretary of State has addressed to me a paper upon two subjects, interesting to the commerce of the country, which will receive my consideration, and which I have the honor to communicate to Congress.

So far as it depends upon the course of this Government, our relations of good-will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the weakest of the family of nations, as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise; but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth, and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will, for the most part, be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regularly progressive increase in our population. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, our numbers scarcely equalled three millions of souls; they already exceed seventeen millions, and will continue to progress in ratio which duplicates in a period of about twenty-three years. The old States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most populous of the new States may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of those mountains to the south of the Columbia river, about 770,000,000 of acres, ceded and unceded, still remain to be brought into market. We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly-growing family; and, for the blessings which we offer them, we require of them to look upon our country as their country, and to unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions, and thereby perpetuating our liberties. No motive exists for foreign conquest. We desire but to reclaim our almost illimitable wildernesses, and to introduce into their depths the lights of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desire will be to maintain an unbroken peace.

In presenting the foregoing views, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that there exists nothing in the extension of our empire over acknowledged possessions to excite the alarm of the patriot for the safety of our institutions. The Federative system, leaving to each State the care of its domestic concerns, and devolving on the Federal Government those of General import, admits in safety of the greatest expansion, but, at the same time, I deem it proper to add, that there will be found to exist at all times an imperious necessity for restraining all the functionaries of this Government within the range of their respective powers, thereby preserving a just balance between the powers granted to this Government and those reserved to the States and to the People.

From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will perceive that the fiscal means present and accruing are insufficient to supply the wants of the Government for the current year. The balance in the Treasury on the fourth day of March last, not covered by outstanding drafts, and exclusive of trust funds, is estimated at $860,000. This includes the sum of $215,000 deposited in the Mint and its Branches to procure metal for coinage, and which could not be withdrawn without inconvenience; thus leaving subject to draft in the various depositories the sum of $645,000. By virtue of two several acts of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue, on and after the fourth day of March last, Treasury Notes to the amount of $5,413,000, making an aggregate available fund of $6,058,000.

But this fund was chargeable with outstanding Treasury notes redeemable the current year and interest thereon to the estimated amount of five millions two hundred and eighty thousand dollars.—There is also thrown upon the Treasury the payment of a large amount of demands accrued in whole or in part in former years, which will exhaust the available means of the Treasury, and leave the accruing revenue, reduced as it is in amount, burthened with debt and charged with the current expenses of the Government. The aggregate amount of outstanding appropriations on the fourth day of March last was $33,429,616 50, of which $24,210,000 will be required during the current year: and there will also be required for the use of the War Department additional appropriations to the amount of two millions five hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-eight cents, the special object of which will be seen by reference to the Report of the Secretary of War.

The anticipated means of the Treasury are greatly inadequate to this demand. The receipts from customs for the last three quarters of the last year, and first quarter of the present year, amounted to $12,100,000; the receipts for lands for the same time to $2,742,450; showing an average revenue from both sources of $1,236,870 per month. A gradual expansion of trade growing out of a restoration of confidence, together with a reduction of the expenses of collecting, and punctuality on the part of collecting officers, may cause an addition to the monthly receipts from the customs. They are estimated for the residue of the year from the fourth of March at $12,000,000; the receipts from the public lands for the same time are estimated at $2,500,000; and from miscellaneous resources at $170,000; making an aggregate of available funds within the year of $14,670,000; which will leave a probable deficit of $11,406,132 98. To meet this, some temporary provision is necessary, until the amount can be absorbed by the excess of revenues which are anticipated to accrue at no distant day.

There will fall due within the next three months Treasury notes of the issues of 1840, including interest, about $2,850,000. There is chargeable in the same period for arrearages for taking the sixth census, $294,000; and the estimated expenditures for the current service are about $8,100,000, making the aggregate demands upon the Treasury, prior to the first of September next, about $11,340,000.

The ways and means in the Treasury, and estimated to accrue within the abovenamed period, consist of about $694,000; of funds available on the 28th ultimo; an unissued balance of Treasury notes authorized by the act of 1841, amounting to $1,955,000; and estimated receipts from all sources, of $3,800,000; making an aggregate of about $6,450,000, and leaving a probable deficit on the 1st of September next of $4,845,000.

In order to supply the wants of the Government, an intelligent constituency, in view of their best interests, will, without hesitation, submit to all necessary burdens. But it is nevertheless important so to impose them as to avoid defeating the just expectations of the country, growing out of pre-existing laws. The act of the 2d March, 1833, commonly called the compromise act, should not be altered except under urgent necessities, which are not believed at this time to exist. One year only remains to complete the series of reductions provided for by that law, at which time provisions made by the same law, and which then will be brought actively in aid of the manufacturing interests of the Union, will not fail to produce the most beneficial results. Under a system of discriminating duties imposed for purposes of revenue, in unison with the provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy will, in the future, be fixed and permanent, so as to avoid those constant fluctuations which defeat the very objects they have in view. We shall thus best maintain a position which, while it will enable us the more readily to meet the advances of other countries calculated to promote our trade and commerce, will at the same time leave in our own hands the means of retaliating with greater effect unjust regulations.

In intimate connexion with the question of revenue is that which makes provision for a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, rendering more secure their custody, and consulting a true economy in the great multiplied and delicate operations of the Treasury Department. Upon such an agent depends, in an eminent degree, the establishment of a currency of uniform value, which is of so great importance to all the essential interests of society; and, on the wisdom to be manifested in its creation, much depends. So intimately interwoven are its operations not only with the interest of individuals, but with those of the States, that it may be regarded in a great degree as controlling both. If paper be used as the chief medium of circulation, and the power be vested in the Government of issuing it at pleasure, either in the form of Treasury drafts or any other,—or if Banks be used as the public depositories, with liberty to regard all surplusses from day to day as so much added to their active capital, prices are exposed to constant fluctuations, and industry to severe suffering. In one case, political considerations, directed to party purposes, may control; while excessive cupidity may prevail in the other. The public is thus constantly liable to imposition. Expansions and contractions may follow each other in rapid succession, the one engendering a reckless spirit of adventure and speculation, which embraces States as well as individuals; the other causing a fall in prices, and accomplishing an entire change in the aspect of affairs. Stock of all kinds rapidly decline—individuals are ruined, and States embarrassed even in their efforts to meet with punctuality the interest on their debts. Such, unhappily, is the state of things now existing in the United States. These effects may readily be traced to the causes above referred to. The public revenues, on being removed from the then Bank of the United States, under an order of a late President, were placed in selected State Banks, which, actuated by the double motive of conciliating the Government and augmenting their profits to the greatest possible extent, enlarged extravagantly their discounts, thus enabling all other existing banks to do the same. Large dividends were declared, which, stimulating the cupidity of capitalists, caused a rush to be made to the Legislature of the respective States for similar acts of incorporation, which, by many of the States, under a temporary infatuation, were readily granted; and thus the augmentation of the circulating medium, consisting almost exclusively of paper, produced a most fatal delusion.

An illustration derived from the land sales of the period alluded to, will serve best to show the effect of the whole system. The average sales of the public lands, for a period of ten years prior to 1834, had not much exceeded $2,000,000 per annum. In 1834 they attained, in round numbers, to the amount of $5,000,000; in the succeeding year of 1835 they reached $16,000,000; and the next year (of 1836) they amounted to the enormous sum of $25,000,000. Thus crowding into the short space of three years upwards of twenty three years' purchase of the public domain. So apparent had become the necessity of arresting this course of things, that the Executive department assumed the highly questionable power of discriminating in the funds to be used in payment by different classes of public debtors—a discrimination which was doubtless designed to correct this most ruinous state of things by the exaction of specie in all payments for the public lands, but which could not at once arrest the tide which had so strongly set in. Hence the demands for specie became unceasing, and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued under the necessities created with the banks to curtail their discounts, and thereby to reduce their circulation. I recur to these things with no disposition to censure pre-existing administrations of the Government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the position which I have assumed. If, then, any fiscal agent which may be created shall be placed, without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the Government, or those of private individuals, the temptation to abuse will prove to be resistless. Objects of political aggrandizement may seduce the first, and the promptings of boundless cupidity will assail the last. Aided by the experience of the past, it will be the pleasure of Congress so to guard and fortify the public interests, in the creation of any new agent, as to place them, so far as human wisdom can accomplish it, on a footing of perfect security.

Within a few years past, three different schemes have been before the country. The charter of the Bank of the United States expired by its own limitation in 1836. An effort was made to renew it, which received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress; but the then President of the United States exercised his *veto* power, and the measure was defeated. A regard to truth requires me to say that the President was fully sustained in the course he had taken by the popular voice. His successor in the chair of state unqualifiedly pronounced his opposition to any new charter of a similar institution; and not only the popular election which brought him into power, but the elections through much of his term, seemed clearly to indicate a concurrence with him in sentiment on the part of the people. After the public moneys were withdrawn from the United States Bank, they were placed in deposite with the State Banks, and the result of that policy has been before the country. To say nothing as to the question whether that experiment was made under propitious or adverse circumstances, it may safely be asserted that it did receive the unqualified condemnation of most of its early advocates, and it is believed was also condemned by the popular sentiment. The existing sub-treasury system does not seem to stand in higher favor with the people, but has recently been condemned in a manner too plainly indicated to admit of a doubt. Thus, in the short period of eight years, the popular voice may be regarded as having successively condemned each of the three schemes of finance to which I have adverted. As to the first, it was introduced at a time (1816) when the State Banks, then comparatively few in number, had been forced to suspend specie payments, by reason of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain. Whether, if the United States Bank charter which expired in 1811 had been renewed in due season, it would have been enabled to continue specie payments during the war, and the disastrous period to the commerce of the country which immediately succeeded, is, to say the least, problematical; and whether the United States Bank of 1816 produced a restoration of specie payments, or the same was accomplished through the instrumentality of other means, was a matter of some difficulty at that time to determine. Certain it is, that, for the first five years of the operation of that Bank, its course was as disastrous as for the greater part of its subsequent career it became eminently successful. As to the second, the experiment was tried with a redundant Treasury, which continued to increase until it seemed to be the part of wisdom to distribute the surplus revenue among the States, which, operating at the same time with the specie circular, and the causes before adverted to, caused them to suspend specie payments, and involved the country in the greatest embarrassment. And, as to the third, if carried through all the stages of its transmutation, from paper and specie to nothing but the precious metals, to say nothing of the insecurity of the public moneys, its injurious effects have been anticipated by the country in its unqualified condemnation. What is now to be regarded as the judgment of the American people on this whole subject, I have no accurate means of determining, but by appealing to their immediate representatives. The late contest which terminated in the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, was decided on principles well known and openly declared: and, while the sub-treasury received in the result the most decided condemnation, yet no other scheme of finance seemed to have been concurred in. To you, then, who have come more directly from the body of our common constituents, I submit the entire question, as best qualified to give a full exposition of their wishes and opinions. I shall be ready to concur with you in the adoption of such system as you may propose, reserving to myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which may in my view of it conflict with the Constitution, or otherwise jeopard the prosperity of the country—a power which I could not part with, if I would; but which I will not believe any act of yours will call into requisition.

I cannot avoid recurring, in connexion with this subject, to the necessity which exists for adopting some suitable measure whereby the unlimited creation of Banks by the States may be corrected in future. Such result can be most readily achieved by the consent of the States, to be expressed in the form of a compact among themselves, which they can only enter into with the consent and approbation of this Government: a consent which might, in the present emergency of the public demands, justifiably be given in advance of any action by the States as an inducement for such action upon terms well defined by the act of tender. Such a measure, addressed to the calm reflection of the States, would find in the experience of the past, and the condition of the present, much to sustain it. And it is greatly to be doubted whether any scheme of finance can prove for any length of time successful, while the States shall continue in the unrestrained exercise of the power of creating banking corporations. This power can only be limited by their consent.

With the adoption of a financial agency of a satisfactory character, the hope may be indulged that the country may once more return to a state of prosperity. Measures auxiliary thereto, and, in some measure, inseparably connected with its success, will doubtless claim the attention of Congress. Among such, a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, provided such distribution does not force upon Congress the necessity of imposing upon commerce heavier burdens than those contemplated by the act of 1833, would act as an efficient remedial measure by being brought directly in aid of the States. As one sincerly devoted to the task of preserving a just balance in our system of government, by the maintenance of the States in a condition the most free and respectable, and in the full possession of all their power, I can no otherwise than feel desirous for their emancipation from the situation to which the pressure on their finances now subjects them. And, while I must repudiate as a measure founded in error, and wanting constitutional sanction, the slightest approach to an assumption by this Government of the debts of the States, yet I can see, in the distribution adverted to much to recommend it. The compacts between the proprietor States and this Government expressly guaranty to the States all the benefits which may arise from the sales. The mode by which this is to be effected addresses itself to the discretion of Congress as the trustee for the States; and its exercise, after the most beneficial manner, is restrained by nothing in the grants or in the Constitution, so long as Congress shall consult that equality in the distribution which the compacts require. In the present condition of some of the States, the question of distribution may be regarded as substantially a question between direct and indirect taxation. If the distribution be not made in some form or other, the necessity will daily become more urgent with the debtor States for a resort to an oppressive system of direct taxation, or their credit, and necessarily their power and influence, will be greatly diminished. The payment of taxes, after the most inconvenient and opdressive mode, will be exacted in place of contributions for the most part voluntarily made, and therefore comparatively unoppressive. The States are emphatically the constituents of this Government; and we should be entirely regardless of the objects held in view by them in the creation of this Government if we could be indifferent to their good. The happy effects of such a measure upon all the States would immediately be manifested. With the debtor States it would effect the relief, to a great extent, of the citizens from a heavy burden of direct taxation which presses with severity on the laboring classes, and would eminently assist in restoring the general prosperity. An immediate advance would take place in the price of the State securities, and the attitude of the States would become once more, as it should ever be, lofty and erect. With States laboring under no extreme pressure from debt, the fund which they would derive from this source would enable them to improve their condition in an eminent degree. So far as this Government is concerned, appropriations to domestic objects, approaching in amount the revenue derived from the land sales, might be abandoned, and thus a system of unequal, and therefore unjust, legislation would be substituted by one dispensing equality to all the members of this confederacy. Whether such distribution should be made directly to the States in the proceeds of the sales, or in the form of profits by virtue of the operations of any fiscal agency having those proceeds as its basis, should such measure be contemplated by Congress, would well deserve its consideration. Nor would such disposition of the proceeds of the sales in any manner prevent Congress from time to time from passing all necessary pre-emption laws for the benefit of actual settlers, or from making any new arrangement as to the price of the public lands which might in future be esteemed desirable.

I beg leave particularly to call your attention to the accompanying report from the Secretary of War. Besides the present state of the war which has so long afflicted the Territory of Florida, and the various other matters of interest therein referred to, you will learn from it that the Secretary has instituted an inquiry into abuses, which promises to develope gross enormities in connexion with Indian treaties which have been negotiated, as well as in the expenditures for the removal and subsistence of the Indians. He represents, also, other irregularities of a serious nature that have grown up in the practice of the Indian Department, which will require the appropriation of upwards of $200,000 to correct, and which claim the immediate attention of Congress.

In reflecting on the proper means of defending the country, we cannot shut our eyes to the consequences which the introduction and the use of the power of steam upon the ocean are likely to produce in wars between maratime States. We cannot yet see the extent to which this power may be applied in belligerent operations, connecting itself as it does with recent improvements in the science of gunnery and projectiles; but we need have no fear of being left, in regard to these things, behind the most active and skilful of other nations, if the genius and enterprise of our fellow-citizens receive proper encouragement and direction from Government.

True wisdom would, nevertheless, seem to dictate the necessity of placing in perfect condition those fortifications which are designed for the protection of our principal cities and roadsteads. For the defence of our extended maratime coast, our chief reliance should be placed on our navy, aided by those inventions which are destined to recommend themselves to public adoption. But no time should be lost in placing our principal cities on the seaboard and the lakes in a state of entire security from foreign assault. Separated as we are from the countries of the old world, and in much unaffected by their policy, we are happily relieved from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies in times of peace. The policy which was adopted by Mr. Monroe, shortly after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain, of preserving a regularly organized staff sufficient for the command of a large military force, should a necessity for one arise, is founded as well in economy as in true wisdom. Provision is thus made, upon filling up the rank and file, which can readily be done on any emergency, for the introduction of a system of discipline both promptly and efficiently. All that is required in time of peace is to maintain a sufficient number of men to guard our fortifications, to meet any sudden contingency, and to encounter the first shock of war. Our chief reliance must be placed on the militia. They constitute the great body of national guards, and, inspired by an ardent love of country, will be found ready at all times, and at all seasons, to repair with alacrity to its defence. It will be regarded by Congress, I doubt not, at a suitible time, as one of its highest duties to attend to their complete organization and discipline.

The state of the navy pension fund requires the immediate attention of Congress. By the operation of the act of the 3d of March, 1837, entitled "An act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund," that has been exhausted. It will be seen from the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Pensions that there will be required for the payment of navy pensioners, on the 1st of July next, $84,006 06 1-3; and on the 1st of January, 1842, the sum of $60,000. In addition to these sums, about $6,000 will be required to arrears of pensions, which will probably be allowed between the 1st of July and the 1st of January, 1845: making in the whole $150,006 06 1-3. To meet these payments there is within the control of the department the sum of $28,000, leaving a deficit of $121,966 06 1-3. The public faith requires that immediate provision should be made for the payment of these sums.

In order to introduce into the navy a desirable efficiency, a new system of accountability may be found to be indispensably necessary. To mature a plan having for its object the accomplishment of an end so important, and to meet the just expectations of the country, require more time than has yet been allowed to the Secretary at the head of the Department. The hope is indulged that by the time of your next regular session measures of importance, in connexion with this branch of the public service, may be matured for your consideraton.

Although the laws regulating the Post Office Department only require from the officer charged with its direction to report at the usual annual session of Congress, the Postmaster General has presented to me some facts, connected with the financial condition of the department, which are deemed worthy the attention of Congress. By the accompanying report of that officer, it appears that the existing liabilities of that department, beyond the means of payment at its command, cannot be less than five hundred thousand dollars. As the laws organizing that branch of the public service confine the expenditure to its own revenues, deficiences therein cannot be presented under the usual estimates for the expenses of Government. It must therefore be left to Congress to determine whether the moneys now due to contractors shall be paid from the public Treasury, or whether that department shall continue under its present embarrassments. It will be seen, by the report of the Postmaster General, that the recent lettings of contracts, in several of the States, have been made at such reduced rates of compensation as to encourage the belief that, if the department were relieved from existing difficulties, its future operations might be conducted without any further call upon the general Treasury.

The power of appointing to office is one of a character the most delicate and responsible. The appointing power is evermore exposed to be led into error. With anxious solicitude to select the most trustworthy for official station, I cannot be supposed to possess a personal knowledge of the qualifications of every applicant. I deem it therefore proper, in this most public manner, to invite, on the part of the Senate, a just scrutiny into the character and pretensions of every person whom I may bring to their notice in the regular form of a nomination for office. Unless persons every way trustworthy are employed in the public service, corruption and irregularity will inevitably follow. I shall, with the greatest cheerfulness, acquiesce in the decision of that body, and, regarding it as wisely constituted to aid the Executive Department in the performance of this delicate duty, I shall look to its consent and advice as given only in furtherance of the best interests of the country. I shall, also, at the earliest proper occasion, invite the attention of Congress to such measures as in my judgment will be best calculated to regulate and control the Executive power in reference to this vitally important subject.

I shall also, at the proper season, invite your attention to the statutory enactments for the suppression of the slave-trade, which may be required to be rendered more efficient in their provisions. There is reason to believe that the trafic is on the increase. Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave labor in the British possessions in our vicinity, and an attendant diminution in the supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for additional labor, it were needless to inquire. The highest considerations of public honor, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity, require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade.

In conclusion, I beg leave to invite your particular attention to the interests of this District. Nor do I doubt that, in a liberal spirit of legislation, you will seek to advance its commercial as well as its local interests. Should Congress deem it to be its duty to repeal the existing sub-treasury law, the necessity of providing a suitable place of deposite for the public moneys which may be required within the District must be apparent to all.

I have felt it to be due to the country to present the foregoing topics to your consideration and reflection. Others, with which it might not seem proper to trouble you at an extraordinary session, will be laid before you at a future day. I am happy in committing the important affairs of the country into your hands. The tendency of public sentiment, I am pleased to believe, is towards the adoption, in a spirit of union and harmony, of such measures as will fortify the public interests. To cherish such a tendency of public opinion is the task of an elevated patriotism. That differences of opinion as to the means of accomplishing these desirable objects should exist, is reasonably to be expected. Nor can all be satisfied with any system of measures. But I flatter myself with the hope that the great body of the people will readily unite in support of those whose efforts spring from a disinterested desire to promote their happiness; to preserve the Federal and State Governments within their respective orbits; to cultivate peace with all the nations of the earth, on just and honorable grounds; to exact obedience to the laws; to entrench liberty and property in full security; and, consulting the most rigid economy, to abolish all useless expenses.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 1, 1841.

Married,

In this County, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, *William Ross*, Esq., to Mrs. *Nancy Patton*.

[Most bountiful "Fee" received—thousands of compliments to offer, but no room to publish them.

In this County, on the 3d instant, by Wm. Boyles, Esq., Mr. *Andrew Rodden* to Miss *Cynthia Beatty*.

THE MARKETS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., JUNE 3, 1841.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon, per lb.,	8 a 10½	Pork, per lb.,	7 a 10
Butter,	a 37½	Molasses, gal.	33 a 43
Beef,	8 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 13
Cotton,	8 a 10½	Peas,	56 a 62
Corn,	70 a 75	Sugar, loaf,	18 a 22
Fowls, each,	20 a 25	do brown,	8 a 12½
Flour, barrel,	700 a 800	Tea, hys., lb.	125 a 150
Rice, bush.,	300 a 350	do gunp.	125 a 150

CAMDEN, S. C., JUNE 5, 1841.

Beef, in market,	5	Corn, bushel,	50
Bacon, from wag.,	7 a 8	Flour, barrel,	$6 50
Butter,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 45
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Iron,	5 a 8
Bagging,	24	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	10	Oil, currier's,	75 a 100
Coffee,	14 a 16	Molasses,	45 a 56
		Salt, per sack	250

Notice.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, are requested to assemble at the office of the County Court Clerk, in the town of Charlotte, on Friday the 11th inst, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of important buinl.ess. By order of

ONE OF THE BOARD.

June 1, 1841 13....tm

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2-r

Cnco Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12..y

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

THE SUM OF LIFE.

[*By J. O. Rockwell.*

Searcher of Gold, whose days and nights
All waste away in anxious care;
Estranged from all life's pure delights,
Unlearned in all that is most fair;
Who sailest not with easy glide,
But delvest in the depth of tide,
And strugglest in the foam—
Oh, come and view this land of graves,
Death's northern sea of frozen waves,
And mark thee out thy home.

Lover of Woman, whose sad heart
Wastes like a fountain in the sun,
Clings most where most its pain doth start,
Dies by the light it lives upon—
Come to the land of graves! for here
Are Beauty's smile and Beauty's tear
Gathered in holy trust;
Here slumber forms as fair as those
Whose cheeks, now living, shame the rose—
Their glory turned to dust!

Lover of Fame, whose foolish thought
Steals onward from the wave of Time—
Tell me, what goodness hath it brought
Atoning for that restless crime?
The spirit-mansion desolate
That opens to the storms of fate,
The absent soul in fear;—
Bring home thy thoughts, and come with me,
And see where all thy pride must be—
Searcher of Fame, look here!

And *Warrior*, thou of sunny plume,
That goest to the bugle's call—
Come and look down—this lonely tomb
Shall hold thee and thy glories all;
The haughty brow, the manly frame,
The daring deeds, the sounding fame,
Are trophies but for Death!
And millions who have toiled like thee
Are stayed, and here they sleep;— and see!
Does Glory lend them breath?

AGRICULTURE.

From the Farmer's Gazette.

HOGS.

Mr. Editor: There has been much said in various parts of the country, upon the subject of hogs, the different breeds, and the various modes of managing them, but in our State there have been very few communications seen in the agricultural works upon the subject. What can be the reason? Has the raising of hogs been carried to such perfection as to reduce it to a science? Is there sufficient pork raised to supply our common wants and demands?—or are the planters all asleep to their own interest? The fact is, our planters do not raise pork sufficient for their own consumption, much less to supply the small demands of our inland markets; consequently thousands of dollars are carried out of our State, annually, a large portion of it silver taken from the vaults of our banks, not only for pork, but for horses and mules; and still the scarcity of money is the common complaint. In my opinion this error might be very easily corrected if we would all engage heartily in the business. The plan that I would suggest, would be for each farmer to plant less cotton, and increase the grain crop; which grain being judiciously and systematically consumed upon our farms, in raising such domestic animals, would ultimately result in increasing the value of our lands and the quantity of our cotton crops.

In my opinion, in the slave holding States, any other animal, with the exception of the horse, can be dispensed with in preference to the hog; the reason is, that it affords for our negroes a more substantial and cheaper food than any other animal, and supplies our tables with a delicious ham, short of which our southern epicures would not be satisfied. The hog, then, being so valuable, we should study closely, and experiment particularly, to find out the most economical plan of feeding, and what species of hog will remunerate us best for our attention.

That there is often a great difference in the value of hogs of the same weight is, or ought to be, known to every breeder and consumer; to the consumer, because the flesh of some is tender and sweeter than the flesh of others, and because the most valuable parts, such as the ham, sides, shoulder and lard in some, are heavier in proportion than in others; to the breeder, because one hog yields a greater weight of marketable pork, for the same amount of food than another. A hog of large head, ears and feet, has commonly large bones throughout, is a slow grower, large consumer, and unthrifty.

There are various breeds, or forms of hogs. I consider the names and color, whether white or black, without the form, a perfect matter of moonshine; but I admire a sameness in color, as the best stock of our country, both cattle and hogs, differ very little in their respective colors; and the peculiarity of the color proves that they have not been crossed by spurious animals for several generations. For the full color of the spurious blood would occasionally show itself even after being hid for several generations. The hog most commonly fed in this country (or I might have said starved) is the common pine rooter, called by some the scrub hog, by some the aligator, by others the land pike. They tell for themselves whenever seen; I can compare them to nothing more appropriate than the bench of an old woman's spinning wheel; it has four legs, so have they. There are several other species of hogs interspersed through the country, such as the Guinea, the China, the Thin Rined, a few of the Berkshire, and another hog called the Kentucky hog. We read and hear of various other names of hogs with which I am not familiar. They all have their favorites and supporters; and, in fact, any of them may be vastly improved in their form and propensity to take on flesh, by a judicious course of feeding and breeding—particularly our common breeds. I have been endeavoring for some length of time to discard all hogs with great length of legs and shortness of body, and to select those with the shortest legs and the greatest length and size of body. The Guinea and China both have a great propensity to take on flesh, and are very small eaters but do not acquire size; either crossed with the large bones breed makes a very fine hog. The hog called the Kentucky hog, from being purchased from the drovers from that State, in my opinion backed by experience, is not a desirable hog on account of the great size and length of legs, with the disadvantages attending such. The Kentuckians breed them, not because they are most economically fed, but because they are better roadsters. In their great size and length of legs, they combine both the property of hog and horse, inasmuch as they convey their own carcasses to a distant market; they travel very well, but some of our native hogs make decidedly better racers.

But my own experience proves to me that their form may be changed into almost any shape in course of time, by a careful selection of breeders. The boar particularly should be selected as near as possible of whatsoever form we should have our stock. I have been fully satisfied by my own observation, that one crossed by a boar of any desired breed, will go further towards accomplishing the object of securing form or color, than several crosses by a sow. To assign any other reason than facts, developing themselves to my own observation, would be diving into mysteries beyond my knowledge.

To this one great cause I attribute the deterioration in the value of our hogs very much; a remedy for which I will point out hereafter. The Thin Rind has been in considerable repute in some sections of country, but I see by northern papers, that they have gone back to the Berkshire, which I consider preferable to any species of hog now known, both the pure blood, and for a cross with the common stock of the country. With them I can relate no personal experience, or very little, only as I have perchance seen them upon other farms. There are several full blood Berkshires scattered through the country; some of the most valuable of which are owned by Colonel D. S. Harlee of Cheraw, (excuse me Colonel for using your name,) he bred a pig last fall, that weighed 67 lbs. if I mistake not, at a few days over two months old. I have seen his several times and pronounced them the best pigs I have ever seen. I have seen pigs from a half blood boar with the best inproved stock of the country, the pigs raised with others of common stock, and the change was very perceptible for the better. I will not give it as my opinion that the Berkshire will grow larger than some of our native hogs, when fed to their entire satisfaction, but that they will remunerate us better for our attention, and yield us more pork upon a given quantity of food, I have not the least shadow of doubt. Although I have been so slow to supply myself, I would advise all planters that raise their own meat to supply themselves with a boar at least, for I do not consider it a *Berkomania*. The morus *may* make silk, but the Berkshire *will* make meat.

I will now offer some suggestions for improving our common stock of hogs. In the first place, our hogs should be shut up—not in close pens; for close confinement in our warm climate causes disease, as I know from experience. A woodland pasture is the proper place to confine stock hogs, and the knife should be promptly applied to every foaming pig which we fine around our fence. Thus we could secure whatever blood we might wish, and would not be compelled to keep, as is now the case, nearly as many breeding sows as we need pork hogs, to feed wild cats, foxes and such like varmints. Another advantage of enclosing our hogs, is that we can have our pigs to come when we wish, and only then.

The common custom of suffering hogs to run till two or three years old is expensive, and should be discontinued. It increases the number on hand two or three fold, and the expense in nearly the same proportion. When we open a pea or pumpkin field in the fall, our hogs are so numerous, and in such poor condition, that they devour every thing and scarcely begin to improve. For experiment, I once took seven hogs, two years old, from the woods and fattened them without the benefit of the under crop, and the cost was $7 per hundred. They eat seven bushels of corn each, and the price of corn was a dollar. Now seven bushels of corn will raise a hog to weigh double the amount in one year, if properly managed. Where there is plenty of uncultivated swamp land for hogs to run in, the number is not material; because they require little more corn than enough to keep them gentle. But when we must depend chiefly on the corn crib, hogs ought to be slaughtered at from eleven to seventeen months old. Pigs dropped in August and September, and in January and Febuary, ought to be slaughtered in December. And we can secure their coming at these seasons, by the enclosing system. The pigs might be kept in good condition till harvest, and afterwards till fall, with a small portion of oats and plenty of rye. They are fondest of oats; but oats soon rot, and rye with grass will keep them for a length of time. It is uneconomical to suffer hogs ever to become poor, or decline in flesh till slaughtered.

When I compare my own practice, and that of others around me, with my remarks, and similar remarks which I hear from others, I am reminded of the language of the ancient orator: "When I compare, Athenians, the speeches of some amongst us, with their actions, I am at a loss to reconcile what I hear."

Mr. Editor, if you think these labors of a rainy day likely to be of service to any farmer, publish, if not commit to the flames.

A FEEDER OF SWINE.

To show the difference between Raw Corn and Corn Meal cooked as food for Hogs.—Some two years ago, while I was confined to the fireside by a cold, I amused myself with several experiments to find the increase by weight of corn, rye, shorts, &c., by boiling and cooking, with a view of economizing hog food. I soon become convinced that wonderful effects might be easily produced; and though I then made regular record of what I did, strange to tell, I had never till lately attempted to put my theory in practice. I have had since the first of December an actual experiment going on between raw corn and meal made into good thick mush: two pigs of about one hundred weight each, have been eating seven lbs. of raw corn per twenty-four hours; and two others of near the same size have had exactly seven lbs. of meal made into good mush between them. This seven pounds of meal cooked into a state of good stiff mush, weighs from twenty-eight to thirty-three pounds. I weighed my pigs accurately at beginning, and weighed again a few days since to mark the progress. The two eating fourteen pounds of corn per day, had increased seventeen pounds in sixteen days. The two eating seven pounds of cooked meal per day, had increased twenty-four lbs. in the same time. Here is saving of one half the corn.—*American Farmer.*

Worth Knowing.—Scotch Snuff, sprinkled liberally on plants infected with insects, will prevent further ravages by destroying the *varmints*. If your garden is likely to be eaten up by them, as is the case with many, buy a bottle of Scotch Snuff and try it. You will see them disappear very suddenly.

Columbus Enquirer.

VARIETY.

THE GREATEST NATURAL CURIOSITY.

We find in one of the latest numbers of the Louisville Journal the following very curious account of what is, in one sense at least, the *greatest* natural curiosity ever known to man:

THE MISSOURIUM.—This gigantic wonder of the animal creation has at length arrived in our city, and will be exhibited at the Washington Hall as soon as the bones, which are now contained in fourteen large boxes, can be put together. This, the proprietor informs us, will be near the close of the week. In the mean-time we will endeavor, from data furnished us in a printed description of the skeleton, to give our readers some idea of this mighty wonder of creation; as such it may well be regarded, for, in comparison with the Missourium, mammoths, mastodons, and all others hitherto discovered monsters are but small affairs. We have already given some account of this animal, and of the circumstances under which it was exhumed. We have now before us an accurate measurement of the principal bones of the skeleton, which will serve to give a better idea of its immense size and huge proportions.

The skeleton measures thirty-two feet in length, and fifteen in height. The head measures, from the tip of the nose to the spine of the neck, 6 feet. From the edge of the upperlip measuring along the roof of the mouth, to the socket of the eye, is 3 feet; from the lower edge of the upper lip to the first edge of the front tooth, 20 inches. Each jaw has four teeth, and the upper jaw has besides two enormous tusks. The teeth are each four inches broad. The nose projects 15 inches over the lower jaw. The Tusks are 10 feet long, exclusive of 1 foot 3 inches, which forms the root, which is buried in the skull. The right tusk was found firm in the head, and remained fixed in it's socket during its excavation and its transportation to St. Louis, which fortunate circumstance enables us to know the exact position and situation the tusks occupied in the head of the animal during its life. They were carried by him almost horizontally, bending somewhat down, and then coming with their points up again, making a sweep, from extremity to extremity, in a straight line across the head, of 15 feet. The longest measures 5 feet 6½ inches in length, the shortest 5 feet 3 inches. The scapula, or shoulder-blade, is 3 feet 1 inch in length and 2 feet 7 inches in breadth. The length of the humerus, or fore-arm, is 3 feet 5½ inshes, and its greatest circumference 3 feet 3 inches. The femer, or thigh-bone, is 4 feet and a half inch long, and 8 3-4 inches in diameter. The feet of the animal appear to have been webbed. The fore foot has four toes and one thumb. The longest toe measures 1 foot 8 inches, the shortest 1 foot, and the thumb 7 inches. All the bones of the animal are firm, and contain no marrow. The cavity of the brain is quite large.

The proprietor, Mr. Koch, in his printed description of the animal, makes the following remarks on its supposed habits and nature:

"The animal has been, without doubt, an inhabitant of water-courses, such as large rivers and lakes, which is proved by the formation of the bones: 1st, his feet were webbed; 2d, all his bones were solid and without marrow, as the aquatic animals of the present day; 3d, his ribs were too small and slender to resist the many pressures and bruises they would be subject to on land; 4th, his legs are short and thick; 5th, his tail is flat and broad; 6th and last, his tusks are so situated in the head that it would be utterly impossible for him to exist in a timbered country. His food consisted as much of vegetables as flesh, although he undoubtedly consumed a great abundance of the latter, and was capable of feeding himself with his fore foot, after the manner of the beaver or otter, and possessed, also, like the hippopotamus, the faculty of walking on the bottom of waters, and rose occasionally to take air.

"The singular position of the tusks has been very wisely adopted by the Creator for the protection of the body from the many injuries to which it would be exposed while swimming or walking under the water; and, in addition to this, it appears that the animal has been covered with the same armor as the alligator, or perhaps the megatherium."

A MORAL TALE FOR THE TIMES.

A little Frenchman lent a merchant five thousand dollars when the times were good. He called at the counting-house a few days since, in a state of agitation not easily described.

"How do you do?" inquired the merchant.

"Sick, ver sick!" replied monsieur.

"What is the matter?"

"De times is de matter."

"*De Times!* What disease is that?"

"De maladie vat break de merchants ver much."

"Ah! the times, eh! Well, they are bad, very bad, sure enough—but how do they affect you?"

"Vy, monsieur, I lose de confidence."

"In whom?"

"In everybody."

"Not in me, I hope?"

"Pardonnez moi, monsieur, but I do not know who to trust at present, when all de merchants break several times all to picces."

"Then, I presume, you want your money."

"Oui, monsieur; I starve for want of *l'argent*."

"Can't you do without it?"

"No, monsieur; I must have him," said little dimity breeches, turning pale with apprehension for the safety of his money,

"And you can't do without it?"

"No, monsieur, not one little moment longare."

The merchant reached his bank-book, drew a cheque on the good old Chemical for the amount, and handed it to his visitor.

"Vat is dis, monsieur?"

"A cheque for five thousand dollars, with the interest."

"Is it bon?" said the Frenchman, with amazement.

"Certainly."

"Have you *de l'argent* in-de bank?"

"Yes."

"And is it parfaitment convenient to pay de sum?"

"Undoubtedly. What astonishes you!"

"Vy, dat you have got him in dese times."

"Oh, yes, and I have plenty more. I owe nothing that I cannot pay at a moment's notice."

The Frenchman was perplexed. "Monsieur, you shall do me von leetle favor then?"

"With all my heart."

"Well, monsieur, you shall keep *de l'argent* for some leetle year longer."

"Why, I thought you wanted it."

"*Tout au contraire.* I no vant *de l'argent*—I vant de grand confidence. Suppose you no got de money, den I vant him ver much; suppose you got him, den I no vant at all. *Vous comprenez* him?"

After some further conference, the little Frenchman prevailed upon the merchant to retain the money, and left the counting-house with a light heart, and a countenance very different from the one he wore when he entered. His confidence was restored; and although he did not stand in need of the money, he wished to know that his property was in good hands. This little sketch has a moral, if the reader has sagacity enough to find it out.

DISHONESTY IN SMALL MATTERS.

"He that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much."—[Luke XVI. 10.

We often find individuals manifesting a great want of principle in regard to the payment of debts, while they are extremely careful and punctual in the payment of notes in the bank, and in all their commercial transactions.

For instance, there is a man takes a newspaper; the price is only a small sum, and the publisher cannot send a collector to every individual; so this man lets his subscription lie along for years and perhaps never pay it. The same individual, if it had been a note at the bank, would have been punctual enough; and no pains would have been spared, rather than let the note run beyond the day.—Why? Because if he does not pay his note in the bank, it will be protested, and his credit will be injured; but the little debt of twenty shillings or five dollars will not be protested, and he knows it, and so he lets it go by, and the publisher has to be at the trouble and expense of sending for it, or go without his money. How manifest it is that this man does not pay his notes at the bank from honesty of principle, but purely from a regard to his own credit and interest.

Finney's Lectures.

Eureka!—We've found it out! That lump-headed Editor that complained the other day about the vocabulary of the ladies in certain cases, is neither largely learned nor deeply read—we *guess*. Not know what "cutting *bias*" is, when it is as old as Adam and Eve, who made themselves——*pantalettes!* Shakespeare understood it before he stole deer-skins to make leather inexpressibles, or Annhath-a-way had any hand in the matter; but we did not live in his day. Turning over the leaves of Hamlet, a few days since, in the scene between Polonius and Reynaldo, Polonius in his instruction says:

"See you now—
Your bait of falsehood takes this carp of truth:
And thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlaces* and with *assays of* BIAS,
By indirections find directions out."—
Act II. Scene 1.

Thus we find that the ladies of the olden time not only *cut bias*, but used *windlaces* to brace their stays, quite in advance of the principles of modern corsetage; confirming the scripture, that "there is no new thing under the sun." Wonder if mother Eve, after she got dressed, or her early decendants, walked with such a swagger as our modern belles!

New Haven Herald.

MACHINE POETRY.

Spoons, of the New York Sunday Mercury, says he has made a decided improvement in his poetical machine. It is now capable of making double breasted poetry, or verse with rhymes at both ends of the lines. Here is a sample:

TWO ERAS IN A DRUNKARD'S LIFE.

To-day—Glorious Sensations.

Live ye loafers, while you may,
Give your souls to mirth to day;
Drinking drowns all care and sorrow;
Thinking brings a sad to-morrow.
Blow, O blow it, boys, out strong!
Go, O, go it, while you're young!
Mine's a life of fun and frolic—
Wine's a cure for care and cholic!

To-morrow—Sober Reflections.

Life's a humbug!—death's a hoax—
Strifes and griefs are serious jokes.
Riches have flown—I cannot catch 'em—
Breeches are torn—no wife to patch 'em—
Blast the luck, and blast the liquor!
Cast all grog to——Oh, I'm sicker!
See the demons! how they're dancing!
Spree-ing, grinning, kicking, prancing!
Some sit grinning on their beam-ends;
Rum!—more rum!—I've got the tremens!

Ingenious excuse of a school-boy.—A country school master once having the misfortune to have his school house burnt down, was obliged to remove to a new one, when he reprimanded one of his boys, who misspelled a number of words, by telling him he did not spell as well as when he was in the old school house. "Well, thome how or other," said the urchin with a smile, "I can't ethackly git the HANG of thith new thkoo-houth.

One great reason why truth is stranger than fiction is, because there is not half as much of it in the world.

The Boston Custom House is very like our own. The Post says of those anxious to get a berth in it, that there are "about forty *In*-spectors, and about four hundred *Ex*-pectors."

It is absurd to suppose that every person you deal with is actuated by the strictest and most rigid principles of honesty.

We have come to the conclusion that if a child finds it can make any thing by yelling it is pretty generally at it. Others may think differently, however.

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 *Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.*

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

ormerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

NEW CONCERN

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-r

State of North Carolina'

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1841.

Robert Rodgers *versus* James P. Rodgers. } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of Wm. Wilson, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said James P. Rodgers to appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in the Town of Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in July next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise, judgement pro confesso will be rendered and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, BRALEY OATES Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, 1841, and 65th year of American Independence.

B. OATES, C. M. C. C.

May 11, 1841. [Prs. fee $5 60] 11....6

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance*. [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides,* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid*; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.,) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.